

WILSON'S LUSITANIA NOTE, WHICH LED BRYAN TO RESIGN, FIRST ESTRANGEMENT SIGN

Marked Fulfilling of Wish That
Somebody Knock Commoner
"Into a Cocked Hat."

HOW BREACH WIDENED.

Nebraskan Sought in Vain to
Have a Hand in Peace
Negotiations at Paris.

By David Lawrence.
(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (Copyright, 1920).—This is the story of Bryan versus Wilson.

Once upon a time Woodrow Wilson, college President, wrote a letter expressing the profound hope that somebody would knock the political personality of William Jennings Bryan into "a cocked hat."

The Commoner had just come back from a trip around the world and advocated what then seemed Socialistic doctrine—namely, Government ownership of railroads. Not more than four years later Mr. Wilson, President-elect of the United States, was resolving that for the benefit of party solidarity bygone had better be bygone and that the man who helped swing the Baltimore Convention for a progressive candidate could not be ignored. So he made him Secretary of State, and despite the inevitable conflict expected to arise daily between the two men, they managed to stay affiliated for about two years.

BREAK OVER SINKING OF LUSITANIA.

Then they broke. Mr. Wilson wanted to send and did send a note to Germany over the sinking of the Lusitania and plainly implied the use of force to compel compliance with American demands. Mr. Bryan abhorred the idea of war and resigned. Nevertheless, in the campaign of 1916 Brother Bryan went from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Coast extolling Mr. Wilson on the "he kept us out of war" platform. For a little while there was a tendency toward reunion.

Occasionally Mr. Bryan dropped in at the White House, left his card, expressed a few thoughts if the President happened to be in, or wrote long memoranda if he wasn't. Presently the answers and acknowledgments got fewer and fewer and the Commoner became correspondingly discouraged.

After the armistice he hoped to have something to do with the peace negotiations and even made some suggestion about the personnel of the American Peace Commission.

Mr. Bryan complained to his friends later that since his advice was not apparently welcome, he wouldn't offer it any more. And he said sundry other things about the unwisdom of ignoring the Republican Party in the make-up of the peace mission and the terrible embarrassment which the Democratic Party was being compelled to bear in the form of Wilson's arbitrariness and self-sufficiency.

Indeed, Mr. Bryan's observations differed very little from what one might hear in the Republican cloakroom, only the Commoner wept as a parent over the discomfiture of their chief opponent.

Again and again Mr. Bryan told his friends that the President should accept reservations to the peace treaty. This conclusion he reached after a careful examination of public opinion. He deemed it much more effective help for the President to say that the treaty should be ratified with reservations than to argue with reservations than to argue with reservations than to argue with reservations.

Mr. Bryan's idea when he resigned from the cabinet was that he could help Mr. Wilson outside the cabinet by building up a public opinion against war that would aid Mr. Wilson inside the cabinet. So Mr. Bryan has been preaching reservations, and now because Mr. Wilson is not willing to compromise—though Mr. Bryan thinks the country wants compromise—the Commoner plans to go on helping the President by building up a public opinion that will help the President see how wrong he is.

Another thing: Mr. Bryan campaigned in 1912 with repeated mention of the single-term plank of the Baltimore Convention. Soldier-like, he accepted the verdict of the St. Louis Convention in 1916, not even

being a delegate. Privately, he hadn't changed his view that one term was enough. Anyway, he campaigned for Democratic success.

When Mr. Wilson failed to say definitely on his return from Europe that he was not a candidate for a third term, Mr. Bryan grew restive and impatient. And so he finally decided to help the President again, this time by telling his fellow Democrats what the issues should be so that they could pick their man to fit the issues. As veteran politician of the party, as candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket in 1896, when, everybody being mentioned for the Presidency to-day had not even been heard of in public life, Mr. Bryan considered himself entitled to say a few words. Mr. Wilson says he is willing to allow the country to decide the treaty issue at a "solemn referendum." Mr. Bryan says: "We cannot make the League and treaty an issue in the next campaign." All the newspapers speak of this conflict as a "break." But is there such a thing as a break between two men who were never together except as they walked arm in arm in those ephemeral alliances which grew out of political expediency?

The differences between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson never affected the Wilson leadership of the Democratic Party from 1913 to 1920, but Mr. Wilson's hold on his own party is not as strong as it used to be. And while Mr. Bryan gains prominence through the unpopularity, even in the Senate, of Mr. Wilson's unbending position, there is very little chance that the forty-five Democratic Senators who hold the balance of power in the Senate will pay much attention to the Bryan reservations as such.

They will continue their efforts, independent of the White House, to get a satisfactory compromise, impelled not by any new-found confidence in Brother Bryan or by any particular disdain for the position of Woodrow Wilson in sticking to his principles, but led by an overwhelming and powerful force arising out of the country at large to have done with political bickering and get the treaty ratified.

Sixty-six Senators on both the Democratic and Republican sides can get together on compromise if the political leaders will keep hands off. What is happening is a demonstration of the utter unresponsiveness of the two big parties to the demand of the Nation for some kind of action, not negation, on a big matter of foreign policy, and the only solution offered by leaders of both parties is postponement. All this makes the foreign observer wonder where America will introduce flexibility into her institutions and provide electoral machinery to determine immediately the popular will, not while houses are burning but before the fires of unrest and economic disorder get fully under way.

NEW INDICTMENTS IN LIQUOR CASES

Plan to Extradite Suspects for Dry Law Violation, Then Try Them for Murder.

Following the indictment at Springfield, Mass., of John Romanelli and Samuel K. Saleeby of Brooklyn, and Carmine Lencenato of Manhattan, for murder in the first degree as the result of scores of Christmas-week deaths through the drinking of wood alcohol, prosecuting officers of Massachusetts and Connecticut discussed to-day with United States District Attorney Leroy W. Ross of Brooklyn the course of procedure to be followed to get the men into Massachusetts and place them on trial.

Romanelli is an undertaker at No. 271 Third Avenue and is said to have been the distributor of the "blind death" whiskey. Saleeby is a druggist at No. 44 Court Street, Brooklyn. Lencenato is a merchant at No. 111 Mott Street, Manhattan.

Not being citizens or residents of Massachusetts Romanelli, Saleeby and Lencenato cannot be regarded as fugitives from justice, and so cannot be extradited in the familiar way. It was decided to have them indicted in Boston for alleged violations of the Volstead War-time Prohibition Law and conspiracy to defraud the United States, where they can be tried. After being taken to Boston it is planned to remove them to Springfield for trial on the murder indictments.

Baby Born on Mauretania to Be Christened Tuesday.

Frances Maule Ashley, the baby born on the Mauretania on the voyage last trip to New York, and recipient of a gift of \$2,000 from the passengers, will be christened Tuesday night at Grace M. E. Church in Arlington, N. J. The baby is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ashley, who came here from England to live.

Immodest Stylish Gowns And Sex Dances of To-day Kill Girlish Innocence

Woman Physician and Protector of Adolescent Girls Puts Blame on Older Women for Evil Effects of Indecent Styles in Clothes and Barbaric Customs in Social Divertissement, Which Makes Necessary Enlargements of Rescue Homes and Increases in Forces of Probation Officers.

By Fay Stevenson.

"YOU cannot expect your little girl in her teens, just entering upon adolescence, the most crucial period of her whole life, to go out to an evening party clad as the young girl of to-day is too often clad, then throw her into the arms of her dancing partner and expect her to come back to you the same girl. You have deprived her of her greatest defense—her modesty."

That is exactly the way Dr. Margaret Sullivan of Jersey City expressed herself in a talk before a gathering of prominent women at the Y. W. C. A. in Newark. And that is the subject I journeyed to her home at 258 Boulevard, Jersey City, to discuss with her.

The moment I saw Dr. Sullivan, I knew that I had found a friend of the young girl and not an enemy, nor an anti-anything. Her big blue eyes were full of fun and the joy of life and her lips were those of an optimist not a pessimist who constantly cries "the world is getting a little bit worse each day."

"Nobody believes in dancing and lots of pretty clothes more than I do," was Dr. Sullivan's first remark after we were comfortably seated in her office. "Youth is the time to dance, to have beautiful dainty, frilly gowns and good times. I am the last person in the world to condemn the modern girl and I wouldn't go down on record as looking down on her. But some one is to blame for these modern dances of to-day, which are really nothing but the East African sex dances, and some one is to blame for these backless, sleeveless, slit-to-the-thigh gowns."

"And the same one," I asked. "It is the older woman, every time," declared Dr. Sullivan. "They are nothing but little sheep following their leader, and their leader is always the woman of thirty-five, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty. They are following the giddy divorcee, the married woman who finds life dull and uninteresting at home and dashes out to the out-and-out-out air. Because these women paint their faces, because they wear abbreviated gowns and slinky and dangly neck chains, and the out-and-out-out air, they are merely keeping up with life and the newest fashions. She wants to try the sex-dance, have a gown just like the one she sees upon a dancing brunette, a flaring blonde or a silver-haired veteran and she promptly follows suit."

"I DON'T know what the modern mothers are thinking of," continued Dr. Sullivan. "In fact, I don't believe they are thinking at all. Certainly the mother who permits her daughter to go forth with her face painted as a circus clown, her back exposed like the Hotentots, and dance the dance of the cannibals into the still hours of the morning cannot expect her to come back the same little innocent girl."

"There is no reason in the world why our young girls shouldn't enjoy dancing and beautiful gowns. Nor do I mean that they should wear any high necked, dainty, and rather dainty, delicate feminine, tantalizing, pretty clothes, only they must be clothed in them. My idea in addressing the Y. W. C. A. was to make an appeal to the mothers and to the worth-while women. It is about time we have a few of these worth-while women as leaders for the young girls instead of the giddy divorcee and the world. What the young girl of to-day needs is chaperonage without patronage."

"By the worth-while women I mean women who are trying to do something in the world which will better it. Well, there is plenty for them to do right here in New York. They do not have to make the correct things or go outside of their own city. In my talks I have found that there are a number of women, motherly souls, who have no daughters of their own but have young girls. It is to these women that I make my strongest appeal."

"In other words, we need a few worth-while women to start the social standard of the young girl's world," I suggested. "Exactly. We need refined, socially inclined matrons to wear dainty evening gowns and dance in a refined, artistic way. But it is perfectly cruel and uncivilized for the society women to make the correct things to wear and the proper dances to dance to allow so many girls to follow the dances and costumes of the women who should be scorned instead of copied and patterned after."

"There are a great many youngsters of sixteen, seventeen and eighteen in New York who are out-of-town girls. They come here to make their living and at night and Saturday afternoons they have a right to go to dances, wear pretty frocks and enjoy their youth. But the poor little things have no idea of the right sort of dances or the right sort of frocks. The only models they have are the women who are here to make their living. If these are THE dances and those are THE frocks, can you blame them for following in line?"

"It is wholly up to these worth-while women to save these girls. Watch a girl during her teens, guard over her and keep her in the right path until she is twenty-five, and you will have a splendid young woman. Turn her out half



DR. MARGARET SULLIVAN

clothed, throw her into the arms of a dancing partner who keeps her shimmying and tangoing for hours at a stretch and well, go ahead and build your rescue homes, add more probation officers and work to save lost souls. But why not teach her what is right in the first place? "That isn't a good many of these dancing partners baldheaded men," I asked. "You speak of the older sirens corrupting the young girl; what of the prancing, dancing elderly male?" "Of course, he exists and plays his role," admitted Dr. Sullivan, "but usually I find it is the young girl who knows all the latest steps and she is the one you see teaching both the youth and the old man. Certainly there is nothing attractive or alluring about the way the old man looks or the way he dances. The young girl copies all her dances and all her backless gowns from another woman—and usually the very woman we would rather she never set eyes upon."

PAULINE HALL LEFT \$1,500 TO SISTER

Residue of Actress's Estate Placed in Trust for Her Daughter During Her Life.

(Special to The Evening World.) WHITE PLAINS, Jan. 10.—The will of Pauline Hall McEllan, known on the stage as Pauline Hall, was today filed for probate in the Westchester County Court. The value of the estate is unknown. The testator gives \$1,500 to her sister, Albertine Semidgill, and directs that the residue be placed in trust, the income going to her daughter, Pauline McEllan, during her lifetime. Upon marriage the daughter is to receive one-half of the principal. Upon the death of the daughter the remainder of the trust fund goes to the sister.

The will also contains this clause: "It is my wish, although not mandatory, that so long as my sister lives my daughter live with her until the marriage of my daughter. In making this I am not unmindful of the fact that I have no other relatives living, but for reasons which I do not deem it necessary to disclose I have made no bequest or devise to them or any of them."

NO SHOE PRICE ADVANCE HERE

Dealers Assure Williams Conditions Will Remain Same Till Summer.

Assurances were given to-day to Federal Administrator Williams by representatives of manufacturers and dealers that the prices of standard grade shoes for both men and women will not be raised in New York during the winter or spring. Should conditions warrant an increase after next spring, the shoe men agreed to submit their data to a committee headed by some one who has no connection with the shoe business.

Mr. Williams called the conference following reports from a convention of shoe manufacturers in Cincinnati that prices of footwear were likely to be raised 50 per cent. He was told that men's shoes of standard quality can be bought here for from \$6.50 to \$7 a pair.

CHECK GIRL SUES FOR \$25,000 SHE GAVE "TIP TRUST"

This Was Revenue of Chicago Guardian of Restaurant Hats and Coats in Two Years.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—MISS HANNAH STIRRES, for two years a check girl in restaurants here, in a suit filed to-day, seeks to obtain \$25,425 from the "Chicago Tipping Trust." She alleged she received that amount in tips in two years, and was compelled to give it to the "trust." Three men are named defendants.

"These men have acquired the checking concessions in most hotels and cafes," says Miss Stirres. "They pay girls \$2 to \$15 a week and compel them to drop tips in a small iron bank which is camouflaged with paper. I was a checker for two years and turned in more than \$25,000 in that time."

TWO ESCAPE CELLS IN POLICE STATION; FLEE OVER WALL

Prisoners Force Locks, Go Through Unfastened Door and Vanish.

Jacob Silberman, twenty-six years old, of No. 148 West 49th Street, accused of the theft of a suitcase, and Robert Orval, eighteen, of No. 128 West 49th Street, charged with having burglar's tools in his possession, escaped from the lockup of the West 42nd Street Station this morning between 5 and 6 o'clock. They forced the locks of their cells, went through a back door (which should have been locked, but was not), scaled a wall of the station by climbing on the gratings of the windows and went over the end of the rear courtyard and through a tenement on 48th Street.

A general hunt for the two was started when the escape was discovered at the 6 o'clock cell inspection. It got no further than the 48th Street tenement; there were no traces beyond that point.

Orval was locked up by Detectives Maney and Daley at 7 o'clock last night. The doorman and the detectives say they searched him thoroughly at the time and none of the alleged burglar's tools went with him to his cell at the east end of the ground floor row of the station.

Silberman was put in a cell at 9 o'clock. He had been arrested by Detectives Fitzgerald and Dennison on the charge of having taken the suitcase of Louis Lichtenstein at No. 1562 Broadway. Silberman also was searched. So far as the police observed there was no intimation of any acquaintance between Silberman and Orval.

From midnight until 8 o'clock Lieut. Farley was in charge of the station. Capt. Samuel G. Bolton went to sleep in his room after midnight roll call. Doorman Knecher was in charge of the cells.

Scratched and scraped the marks up the line of the windows at the end of the back wall of the station, from one grated window to another, showed how the fugitives had pulled themselves up to the level of the top of the iron fence. Their trail was easily followed to the basement door of the adjacent 48th Street tenement.

A peculiar side light on the motive of Silberman for escaping appeared when detectives arraigned Adolph Reimer of No. 193 East Third Street in the West Side Court to-day, charging him with being implicated in the theft of \$10,000 worth of silks from the loft from which Fink's suitcase was stolen.

According to Reimer he was hired "on the street" by a stranger who directed him to enter the building at No. 1562 Broadway and bring away some bundles which he would find on a rear fire escape outside a hall window. Reimer was intercepted by the Lichtenstein silks and arrested.

In court to-day detectives said they had no trace of the silk thieves and made no mention of the capture of Silberman.

KILLED BY POISON IN SHERRY WINE

Paterson Victim Refused to Tell Where He Got Wood Alcohol Drink.

A small percentage of wood alcohol in a bottle of sherry caused the death last night of James W. Bushnell, No. 923 Main Street, Paterson, N. J., according to a report by Dr. Robert R. Armstrong, County Physician. Bushnell got the sherry, a quart bottle for his New Year's dinner. He had never been a heavy drinker, and he drank only a glass or two of the wine on New Year's. The next day he was another glass. There was still a considerable amount left when he became ill on Tuesday. His physician prescribed for a headache.

On Wednesday his eyes troubled him and he grew rapidly worse. He was removed to the Paterson General Hospital, and died at 11 o'clock. The physician said he was not sure, but he believed the man had died with the sherry. He had a wife and two children.

STEAL \$40,000 IN DRYGOODS.

Thieves Flee With Truck During Driver's Absence.

Dep. goods and linens, worth more than \$40,000 are being sought by the police, following a daring truck robbery yesterday afternoon. The goods were consigned by M. Lencenato and went, No. 49 West 22d Street, to S. H. Hago, "Gus," and was on a truck at 1:45 United Fruit Company pier.

The driver went to the office to arrange for the removal of the goods and when he came back to the street the truck and goods were gone. Bystanders who had moved off with the truck, but assumed they owned the vehicle.

Harriet Seres, 15, Who Has Spent Most of Her Life Prisoner in Home



HARRIET SERES
GREYSTONE VIEW CO.

FIRST PLAY-FEST OF HARRIET SERES PUTS HER IN BED

Girl Prisoner Since Babyhood Exhausted by Excitement of New Experiences.

Harriet Seres is "all in" after the first party in her life. It was not the kind of party many girls of fifteen would have had in a pleasant home or a great hotel, with music and many friends, but the simple games and songs of children.

Harriet played with other children for the first time yesterday, heard them sing and finally watched their games—games she had never played and could not understand.

Officials of the Children's Society decided to-day that she must stay in bed, for her first real day in the outside world, filled with interviews and a thousand new experiences, was as exciting and wearing as a debutante's introduction reception. And the morning Harriet wisely told reporters she liked this world, of which she had known nothing before. She hoped she would never have to "just sit" again in the hallway of her Third Avenue home, where her mother had kept her, a recluse, from her babyhood.

The girl said she had never played before. Once she went to a hospital—she was the one excursion of her life. She is like a child of five, who clings to a rag-doll lovingly and looks in wonder at colored pictures. She showed a picture of an attendant and said, "Look at the dog." It was a picture of a horse, only after several moments of study could she tell an animal from the other and name them correctly. She can not understand the comic strips in the papers, as she does not know what the pictures represent.

But soon Harriet will become acquainted with the world, for experience is teaching her rapidly. To her the last fifteen years have been simply a stagnant, uneventful, unimpassioned period, in which she "just sat."

RED ARK REPORTED DELAYED AT KIEL

Berlin Says That Transport Buford Has Docked There for Repairs.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The American transport Buford, the "Soviet Ark," reached Kiel to-night and docked for repairs. It was not known how long the vessel would remain there, but her ultimate destination was reported to be either Latvia or Riga.

RAISES BOY TO BE REBEL.

Chicago Communist Wants Son to Be "Musician of Revolution."

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Attorneys for the State gave extracts to-day from a statement Edgar Owens, Secretary of the Communist Labor Party, is alleged to have written, in which Owens declared he was training his son to be a revolutionary. The alleged statement said: "I want him to be a musician of the revolution."

HAVE A GALLON? "OLD KAINTECK" OFFERS TO TREAT

Whiskey a White Elephant on Their Hands, Distillers Say "Come and Get It."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 10.—THERE is a gallon of the finest Kentucky whiskey waiting for every person in the United States "who will take the trouble to come and get it." The Kentucky Distillers' Association says so, and wants it understood it is no joke. Quincey Brown, representative, explains the whiskey is a white elephant on the distillers' hands because insurance companies are canceling policies and when whiskey is stolen from bonded warehouses, the distillers have to pay the Government tax as well as lose the liquor.

So, always hospitable, Kentucky invites: "Come and get it."

CITIZENS INDICTED ON SEDITION CHARGE

New Jersey Acts Against Men Released After Arrest in Raids on Reds.

Indictments charging violation of the New Jersey Sedition Act of 1918 have been returned by the Hudson County Grand Jury against Gustav Wolf, fifty-seven, of No. 945 Main Street, Union Hill, N. J., and Henry P. Haddad, forty-four, of No. 1264 Willow Avenue, West Hackensack, it was announced to-day at the office of Prosecutor Philip P. Garavan in Jersey City.

These men were taken into custody in the Communist raid of January 2, but were not sent to Ellis Island with the other prisoners because they are citizens. The penalty of violation of the State Sedition Act is not more than ten years imprisonment or more than \$10,000 fine, or both. The men will be arraigned Monday.

MARTENS DENIES HIDING

Red "Envoys" to Appear Before Senate Committee Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Judge C. V. K. McHugh, representative of the "Hins" Committee Federal Soviet republic, returned to-day to his headquarters here and denied that he had engaged in any activities in this country which would make him subject to deportation or charged by the Department of Justice.

He denied he had been hiding from Government officials and had come to Washington from New York two weeks ago, returning to New York to visit his family at New York. A suit must be filed before the Senate Committee investigating Red activities was served on Martens last night.

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SOVIET ARK NO. 2 WILL BE AMERICA, ORDERS INDICATE

Officers of Former Hamburg Liner to Have Her Ready for Trip by Jan. 15.

Officers of the transport America, formerly the Hamburg-American liner America, now at Hoboken, ready to come out of dry dock after refitting for commercial traffic, received orders to-day to make the vessel ready for "an extended voyage to foreign waters" on or about Jan. 15. They had unofficial information that the America is to be used as "Soviet Ark No. 2," to take back to Russia the Reds now detained for deportation on Ellis Island.

It will not be possible to deport all the 300 odd candidates for repatriation by next Thursday because of legal delays interposed by many of them. Gregorivitch Weinstein, former secretary in Ambassador Martens' office, is to be heard before Judge Knox in the Federal District Court to-day on a writ of habeas corpus. He has refused to answer questions regarding his age, birth and other simple matters as a preliminary to being released on bail.

When Miss Rose Weiss of counsel for the radicals, went to Ellis Island early in the day with the writs of habeas corpus in the cases of Weinstein and Eugene Neuvail she carried in a bag \$12,000, in cash and Liberty bonds, to offer as bail for forty-two other Communists who have had their preliminary hearings. She wasn't sure that Acting Commissioner Uhl would accept it. Uhl, she said, is becoming "autocratic and arbitrary." The \$12,000 was described as part of the \$250,000 rescue fund being raised by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

At the Barga Office, before leaving for the Island, Miss Weiss said that regardless of the outcome of the habeas corpus proceedings, before Judge Knox, Weinstein will be leaving within a few hours for Washington. A United States Senate sergeant-at-arms, Miss Weiss said, was on his way to New York with a subpoena calling for the presence of the Soviet Bureau's "Chancellor" before the Senate Committee investigating the relations between the American and the Russian Governments.

Efforts of Gregorivitch Weinstein and seven other detained radicals alien to secure their release on bail through habeas corpus proceedings failed to-day. Federal Judge Knox adjourned final discussion of the cases until Tuesday after United States Attorney Caffey told him the court had no jurisdiction, which he said rested entirely with the Department of Labor or the Immigration Bureau.

Charles Recht, Attorney for Weinstein, told the court he had received a note smuggled from Ellis Island which said the Government was preparing to spirit away Weinstein and some of the other radicals on a boat leaving Sunday morning. Attorney Harry Weinsberger made a special plea for Lena Chenevay, who he said was a seventeen year old girl, and for David Orlik, whose wife, he said, was about to become a mother. Mr. Caffey objected to any action being taken at this time.

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